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vampire to suck at their veins, and leave the slimy trail of poverty on all the works and walks of labor. But this is merely what we *owe*, not what we *have paid*, for self-immolation on the bloody altar of war. What we have paid is beyond the computation of arithmetic. It is all sunken in that gulf of ruin which we have dug with the sword to drown our liberties in. Nor is this all. This bleeding of the people to pamper the cannibal appetites of war, is going on with unequalled rapidity. We are compelled to pay one thousand millions of dollars annually for preparations for war in time of peace! and this in addition to all that is taken from our substance to pay the human slaughter bills of other ages. People of Christendom! war has laid this burning incumbrance upon us—and the burden grows the heavier at every thought and word of war. Let us sit down together and estimate the breadth, depth, and blackness of that sulphureous chasm which divides between philanthropy and that suicidal patriotism which in heart, is the most malignant type of selfishness. Let us strike hands in everlasting covenant, no more to worship the silken rags of nationalities, that are raised with their beastial emblems to seduce us to fields of mutual butchery. Let us lift up our united voice “like the voice of many waters,” and send it in one swelling volume across the whole continent of humanity, until the whole earth resounds with the joyous shout—“*We are brethren, and war will we learn no more.*”

“FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES.”

In the March and May numbers of the Advocate, the Editor has given a brief history of the origin and progress of this great and interesting social movement, which, commencing as it did at a time when the amicable relations existing between our country and Great Britain seemed likely to be rudely broken, has nevertheless been so happy and effective in its results.

When the dreadful note of preparation was heard in all the forts, arsenals and navy yards, of both countries; when the slightest word that fell from the lips of the President or Premier was invested with such a weight of interest and solemnity as to attract the gaze and rivet the attention of the whole civilized world; when men conversed upon the probabilities of war, as upon something almost inevitable; when as it were the great heart of humanity throbbed in that state of suspense and fear, that is felt in the individual bosom when the clouds are gathering, and rolling their giant forms across the sky, while the deep muttering of the distant thunder indicates the approach of the wrathful tempest, this great idea of interweaving the two nations together in the bonds of everlasting peace, by appeal of heart to heart, and mind to mind, found a lodgement in a single human breast. The effect of that idea upon the great world of mankind has now become a matter of history. The peace of two countries has been preserved, and we believe that among those measures which have tended to bring about this grand result, so much to be desired by the people of both nations, this interchange of fraternal feeling, and brotherly sentiments, is entitled to a prominent place: for it is a most extraordinary occurrence indeed, to find the sentiment of those who *govern* a country behind that of those who are

governed. In bringing out and giving expression to the popular voice in favor of peace, in breaking down those barriers of birth and nation, and uniting the people upon the broad platform of a common humanity, these friendly addresses have marked a new era in man's social condition, from which the happiest results will continue to flow.

We have no space in the present number of the Advocate to chronicle all that has passed in furtherance of this delightful plan for the preservation of peace, but will devote the little that remains to that subject. As near as we can ascertain, some thirty addresses were received during the pendency of the settlement of the Oregon question, some of which we have published. Among those which we have not, was one from the city of Worcester in Old England, to the Citizens of Worcester, New England, which we subjoin.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN:—It is with pain and deep sorrow that we have viewed the probability that the peace between your government and ours may be broken. War under any circumstances is a dreadful calamity! still more especially would it be between two countries so intimately connected as are England and America: it would bring disgrace on our profession of Christianity, and must be attended with disastrous effects to both nations in respect to the disturbance of our growing commercial and political relations. We entreat you to remember that God made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth in peace and concord; and be it ever gratefully commemorated that the advent of our Savior was ushered into the world with peace and good will towards men. May you and may we respond, in word and action, to this heavenly language:—let common Christianity and our consanguinity unite us in a firm bond, which no adverse circumstances or comparatively petty interests may be ever suffered to sever. With a firm belief in the pacific disposition of both nations, and that their respective governments will yet be enabled to settle the controversy in a manner at once just and honorable to all parties concerned, we look forward with hope to the future, and now subscribe ourselves

Your friends and well-wishers,

This address was signed by the Mayor, Town Clerk, Magistrates and others, citizens of Worcester, to the number of six hundred and thirty. The Christian Citizen of June 20th, in relation to this document, says,

We know our distant readers, as well as those nearer home, will be glad to learn that this brotherly address was warmly responded to by our townsmen. The hand of fellowship, so cordially extended, we grasped with a right good will. The Hibernia, which sailed on Tuesday, besides the blessed news of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the Oregon difficulties, carries over the following response to the people of our namesake in the sea-girt isle.

BRETHREN:—We, citizens of Worcester, in New England, received with great pleasure the expression of your hope for peace between our country and yours.

We reciprocate that hope most cordially. We cannot forget that God has made us and you of one blood; that we are followers together of the same Redeemer. Your letter to us recalls gratefully the thought of our close national sympathies. The name of our home, has reminded you that, though personally strangers to each other, we all own a common origin. And while you address us in a language which is our language, the hopes and prayers which you express are ours also.

We know that the unity of spirit which thus connects us, is the true bond of peace. And thus, the assurances of sympathy which you send us give us new confidence that the bond of our brotherhood will not be rudely severed.

We know so much the horrors of war; we deplore the calamities inseparable from it so sincerely; we have enjoyed so long the blessings of profound peace, and we trust so earnestly in the spread of Christ's kingdom, which must end war—that we join fervently in the Christian's prayer to God, that the peace between us may be interrupted no more.

Our earnest wishes for it are not ours only, but are shared with us by our countrymen. We learn with joy from you, that there is a like pacific disposition among yours. We cannot doubt that your government will second and carry forth the promptings of that noble sentiment. On our part, we rely fully on the system of our republic, which is based on a desire for peace, and aims only to reflect the best wishes and attain the best objects of our people. And thus we believe that the two administrations will be able to adjust all differences, and establish on an honorable and secure basis the friendly relations between the two countries; that in kind feeling, in lasting peace, and in all Christian effort, the two may be one.

Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A. June 4th, 1846.

Eight hundred and sixteen of our Citizens have appended their names to this document. The length of the roll containing their autographs was about twenty feet, but the extent of *moral power* in such an array of names, is beyond the skill of the wisest mathematician to measure.

When that long array of names, from the heart of this ancient Commonwealth, shall be unrolled and exhibited by our fellow townsman in the presence of the people of Worcester in Old England, as the expression of *our* sincere thoughts and real feelings towards *them*, who can doubt but a thrill of joy will vibrate upon the heart-strings of thousands; who can doubt, that it will have a beneficial and lasting effect in subduing international animosities and banishing distrust and unkindness from thousands of human bosoms? And who can doubt, that another bright and strong link has been added to the chain of a friendship that ought to and will ere long bind together two kindred nations, of the same language and lineage; and knit the human race still closer to each other in the bonds of a **UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.**

Besides this response, another was prepared and circulated by the women of the town, which received more than a thousand signatures, and was forwarded to the editor of the *Advocate* in the steamer succeeding that in which he sailed for England for the purpose of being presented by him in person to those, to whom its friendly message of peace and good will was addressed, as follows.

FRIENDS AND SISTERS:—From our far distant homes, across the Atlantic, we, women of Worcester, in New England, would send a word of friendly greeting.

The friendly address from your fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, unto those who are nearest and dearest to us, has awakened in our hearts a responsive echo. The Olive Branch of Peace, plucked from the garden bowers of your homes, and sent across the ocean as a token of friendship, has here found congenial soil, and though it is not our province to judge of the merits of any question of national policy, though we may take no part, in the administration of public affairs, we still feel that in a more humble sphere, in the private walks of domestic life, we can do something towards hastening the glad Millennium—"when the nations shall learn war no more." Around our firesides, amid the endearing relations that cluster about our homes and hearth stones, we may exert an influence that shall tell upon the character of the next and all succeeding ages. To us it is given to train the minds and mould the character of the young. While the heart of youth is warm and susceptible to good impressions, we can implant all those divine germs of virtue, kindness, generosity, and love; we can incite them to deeds of nobler renown than can be done on the battle field, and direct their ambition to a higher goal than the laurel wreath of victory that encircles the warrior's brow. We can early enlist their hearts and sympathies in the cause of humanity, and train them in the precepts and principles of Jesus of Nazareth. Day by day we can illustrate to their understandings the loveliness of virtue, the effects of goodness, and the all-conquering power of kindness in subduing the bad passions of the human heart.

Friends and sisters, we can do all this in the quietude of our homes, and much more. Keeping in view the great idea of our relationship to each other; that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, let us labor together in the cause of Him who came to bring Peace on earth and good will to men. And as a lasting pledge of our desire to co-operate with you in this good work, we subscribe ourselves your friends and sisters.

We have before us a copy of the *Worcestershire Chronicle* of July 29th, which contains a full account of the arrival and reception of these messages of peace. They were read by the Editor in presence of a large number of Citizens convened in the lecture room of the Natural History Society, and received with the warmest demonstrations of reciprocity and good will.